

The Daily Gazetteer.

Nov. 135

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3. 1735.

N^o. 135.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

— Hic Niger est,
Hunc tu, Romane, caveto.

S I R,



THE Generality of Ministers and Courtiers have been censured in every Age, for the Practice of Craft and Chicanery; but it is the peculiar Glory of the present Administration, to have banished the Arts of Dissimulation and Treachery, to have introduced Plainness and Simplicity into a Court, and to have rendered the Word of a Minister of State as Sacred at St. James's, as the Credit of a Merchant upon the Royal Exchange.

On the other hand, we have lived to see a Club of the most eminent Patriots and brightest Wits of the Age, adopting the exploded Maxims of dishonest Statesmen, and publishing a weekly Libel for 10 Years together, under the unsuitable and contradictory Title of the *Craftsman*, or the *Country Journal*, i. e. the Journal of the *Craftsman* to deceive the Country.

WERE I worthy to participate in the Confidence, or be admitted into the Consultations of these wonderful Men, I would propose, with all imaginable Deference and Submission, to alter the Title, and to call it the *Craftsman* only.

THE Defense of the Country Interest, and the Maintenance of the publick Good are the Care of noble and generous Minds, warm'd with social Love to their Fellow Creatures, and a pure Zeal for the Liberties of Mankind. It is not requisite that a Patriot should be a *Craftsman* or *Conjuror*, in order to love his Country heartily. One Grain of Honesty is of more Value than the Policy of *Machiavel*, and all the *Craftsman*, from the Fall of *Adam* to the present Time.

When King James the Second, in a hectoring speech, insolently demanded of a British Parliament the Repeal of the Test Act, and the total Surrender of the Barrier of the Reformation, a Motion was made in the House of Lords, as usual, to thank the King for his speech, which was opposed by some brave Englishmen; but at length consented to, upon the Earl of Devonshire's saying, That in his Opinion, they ought to thank his Majesty for his Speech, because he had told 'em what he would be at.

THE People of England are now as much obliged to the *Craftsman*, as the Parliament then was to King James; for he hath told them very plainly, Gentlemen, I am no Patriot, but a *Craftsman*; and I intend to deceive you, under the Pretence of espousing the Country Interest.

His Patrons have acted the same Part in the House, 'not altogether so bluntly; and we have heard every Session the Veterans of the late Queen's Administration, upon every trivial Occasion, declaiming, with Tears in their Eyes, for the Liberties of their Country, and inveighing bitterly against Tyranny, when at the same time we have all the Liberty they will give us enjoy; and it is their Interest which cherishes and preserves the last Remains of the Tyranny of the *Stuart* race.

WHAT must we think of the Conduct of these Gentlemen? Are we to conclude, that those who in the reign of the late Queen Anne entirely sold the Trade of the Nation to France, by the Treaty and Bill of Commerce, are sincere in their Professions, when they discover such a tender Concern for the Sufferings of the Merchants? Or do they not rather resemble the Crocodile a little, who weeps upon the Banks of the Nile, until the Prey is within his Reach?

THE same Objection will hold against those who voted for the Bill of *Schism*, and now set up for the distressed Patrons of Liberty. Some of these Gentlemen have had the Modesty to tell the Dissenters, that these Things were done in a Heat; and even the great Mr. D'Avenant, pending the last Election of Parliament, did most graciously condescend to call them a *wife and quality Body*.

As twenty Years and upwards are now expired since the passing of that *never-to-be-forgotten Bill*, and the promoters of it are now endeavouring to cajole the Dis-

senters into their Interest; it may not be amiss, for the Sake of the rising Generation, and to give a Specimen of the Patriotism and Publick-Spiritedness of the Leaders of the Tory Faction, to publish a short Account thereof in your Paper.

THIS Act was contrived to suppress all the Schools of the Protestant Dissenters in England and Ireland; and it must be confessed, it was most effectually adapted for that End, it being thereby enacted, That no Person should keep any publick or private School, or teach or instruct Youth, as Tutor or Schoolmaster, that hath not first subscribed the Declaration to conform to the Church of England, and has obtained License from the respective Diocesan or Ordinary of the Place; or, upon Failure of so doing, may be committed to Prison without Bail or Mainprize: And that no such License shall be granted, before the Party produces a Certificate of his having received the Sacrament, according to the Communion of the Church of England, in some Parish Church, within a Year before obtaining such License, and hath subscribed the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy.

THAT if any Person should teach any other Catechism than what is set forth in the Common Prayer, his License should, from thenceforth, be void, and he be liable to the Penalties of the Act.

THIS Act did not receive the Royal Assent till the End of June 1714; and yet it was to take Place the First of August following: So that a great Number of Families were to be turned out of Doors immediately, without any reasonable Time given them to settle in any other Employment.

IT was intended, in the ensuing Session, to have taken away the Dissenters Votes in Elections, and to have repealed the Act of Settlement, in order to pave the Way for an attainted Fugitive, the Creature and Pensioner of the Pope and the See of Rome, to reign over us, and secure the Church of England from the impending Danger of the Protestant Succession.

BUT, on the very Day in which the Liberties of the Dissenters were to have been excised, and their Teachers sent to Gaol, the Hand of Providence interposed to take away the Life of the Queen, before the Conspirators had ripened their treasonable Design of excluding the Royal Family from their Birthright, and placing a spurious Pretender upon one of the greatest Thrones in Europe.

I am, S I R,

Lincoln's-Inn.

Your Humble Servant,

WM. PRYNN.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday came in a Mail from Flanders, and another from France.

By the former there's an Account from Genoa, that the Master of an English Ship arrived there from Biseria, says, that, when he came away, he heard, that the Algerine Army, which accompanied Aly the new Bey to Tunis, was attacked in its Return to Algier, and entirely defeated, by the Tunis Army, commanded by the Son of Hessian Ben.

And from Koningsberg, that when a Courier from France brought Advice thither of the Suspension of Arms signed between the Emperor and that Court, King Stanislaus was advised at the same time to turn off the Polish Gentry at his Court; and assured, that he will be thoroughly satisfied with the Plan which has been concerted in his Favour with the Emperor; and that the King of France would undertake to put an immediate Stop to all the Troubles and Divisions in the Kingdom of Poland.

By the French Mail we have the Paris Alamanac of the 7th Instant, which gives a Letter of the 22d ult. from Bozolo; wherein 'tis said, that the Duke de Montemar has abandoned both Revere and Mirandola, after having taken out all the Artillery, Provisions and Ammunition, and was actually arrived with his Army in the Bolognese, from whence he intended to continue his March directly to Tuscany, there to wait for Orders from the Court of Spain, whether he shall cover Parma and Placentia, or else abandon those two Places, after

having withdrawn their Garisons, Magazines and Artillery.

The Musketeers, and the other Troops of the French King's Household, arrived daily at Paris from the Army in Germany; but the Marshal de Coigny continues at Triers, to settle some Disputes with the German General, who insists on quartering some Troops in that City.

The Count de Montijo took Leave of the King on the 2d Instant, at Versailles, and set out in the Evening for Madrid. Mean time the Rumours of Peace at Paris are said to be somewhat abated, and the Officers begin to raise Recruits. Their India Company's Stocks have also varied considerably for some Days past, and they are now at 1830.

The Bishop of Mirepoix is arrived at Paris, to take Possession of his new Employment of Preceptor to the Dauphin.

Other Letters from Paris say, that the Prince de Torella, Ambassador from Don Carlos, keeps still incognito, without any Talk of making his publick Entry, while the Dispute continues betwixt the Courts of France and Spain. And they add, that the French Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, in order the better to excuse the late private Treaty betwixt France and the Emperor, has, to the great Surprise of his Catholick Majesty, produced three original Letters from the Queen of Spain, to his Imperial Majesty, the Purport of which was to propose an Alliance under-hand with the Court of Vienna.

Last Night also arrived the Mail due from Holland: It brings Advice from Constantinople, that the new Grand Vizier's condescending Behaviour and other Qualities, have gain'd him the highest Esteem; but at the same time that they praise him for his Frankness and Incorruptibility, they say he is inexorable, with regard to those who by any Irregularity incur his Indignation; and that of this he has already given Proofs, by the Punishment of several Persons accused and convicted of Misdemeanors. The Letters add, that Lucas Chivico, the late Chief Interpreter of Great Britain, is preparing to set out for London, to solicit that he may be restor'd to his Office; but 'tis very much wish'd at Constantinople that he may not succeed.

Letters from Rome say, that Corfini, one of the Cardinals, having received a little Box, in which he found two small Loaves of a bad Quality, with a Letter certifying their Price, and the Place they came from, viz. Senigaglia, he notify'd it to the Pope, who thereupon order'd all possible Precautions to be taken for preventing a Dearth of Provisions in the Ecclesiastical State. The Corpse of the late Duke of Buckingham, after being embalm'd and put in a Coffin lin'd with red Velvet, was put on board a Ship at Ripa Grande on the 17th, to be brought to London.

Other Advices from Italy say, that on the very Day the Blockade of Mantua was raised, the neighbouring Peasants in great Numbers crouded in with their Provisions, and that after the Spaniards had evacuated Ostiglia, the Post was immediately taken up by Croations, whom when two Companies of French Grenadiers found there, they only stay'd there one Night, and then retir'd.

The Duke de Montemar pass'd near Bologna on the 22d ult. with about 12,000 Men, in order, as 'tis said, to repair to Tuscany, for Defense of that Dutchy, in pursuance of Orders he had received from his Court. He marches with the greater Haste to get the Start of the Imperialists, who were then arrived at Lago Scurio, on the Frontiers of the Ferrarese, to the Number of 12,000 Men.

'Twas observed at Rome, that Acquaviva, the Spanish Ambassador, had not been to visit the French Ambassador, the Duke of St. Aignan, for a Fortnight past. They write from Mantua, that, on the 19th ult. which was the Festival of St. Elizabeth, the Empress's Namesake, the Governor and commanding Officer of that City, gave a splendid Entertainment to the Nobility, Gentry, and Officers, and also invited the Marshal de Noailles, and all the French Officers that had a mind to accompany him; and that the said General accordingly went thither at Noon, from the Castle of St. Martin de Bozolo, with a Retinue which was both splendid and numerous, and was saluted by a general Discharge of the Cannon from their Ramparts.

They

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They write from Trent, that the Count de Khevenhuller, who is Commander in Chief of the Emperor's Troops in that Country, having received Orders from Vienna to cease Hostilities against the Troops of Spain, in hopes they will do the like, till they have Orders to the contrary; he accordingly signify'd the said Order to the Marquis de Bay, who commands the Spanish Troops in those Parts, in the Absence of the Duke de Montemar.

Letters of the 22d ult. from Milan say, that the French have restored the Duke of Modena to the Possession of his Dominions.

The Letters from Italy add, that the News of the Treaty concluded between the Courts of France and Vienna, has determined Don Carlos to put off his Tour to Parma; and that several of the People taken up on Suspicion of a Plot against his Person, particularly Torres the famous Banker, are set at Liberty.

They add, that Rivarola and Imperiali, the new Commissioners appointed by the Republic of Genoa, to repair to Corfica, refuse to execute their Commission, for fear of the Resentment of the Family and Friends of Pinelli, the Governor of that Island. That two Companies of Catalan Miquelets have deserted the Spanish Army, and lifted in the Emperor's Service in Tyrol; and that since his Troops returned to the Mantuan, the Prince of Saxe-Hilbourghausen, by whom a Part of them is commanded, has settled his Quarters at Ostiglia on the Po, near the Spanish Troops.

The last Advices from Petersburg say, that all the late Reports of an Expedition intended against Afoph, are without Foundation, the Court of Russia having no Design to fall out with the Turks, so long as they give her no just Occasion; but as to the Tartars, who have made Incursions on the Russian Frontiers, the Czarina has sent a Body of Troops towards Crim Tartary to be revenged on them, and to hinder them from making any more such Incursions.

Some Advices by this Mail from Madrid say, that the News of the signing of the Preliminaries for a Peace between the Emperor and the King of France, has occasioned an universal Joy among the People, who hope their Court will accede to them; but whether 'tis certain that his Catholick Majesty had a Design to abdicate the Crown again, but was dissuaded from it by the Queen, as they write from Brussels, is what we cannot pretend to determine.

They write from Portugal, that every thing continues quiet on the Spanish Frontier, and that Sir John Norris has hir'd a House at Bellem near Lisbon for the whole Winter Season. They write that the Effects brought on board the 3 Ships lately arrived at Lisbon from Brasil, and register'd for the King, consists of 11 Chests with Gold in Specie and in Ingots, each Chest valued at 500,000 Crusadoes. The Effects brought by a Ship from Goa, are said to amount to 9 Millions of Crusadoes, including 8760 Carats of Diamonds, and a Vessel. A Ship arrived from Maranbaos has brought 4000 Arbes of Cocoa, and a great Quantity of Cloves, Sarsaparilla, &c.

Some Advices from Paris say, that before the Count de Montijo set out for Spain, he had three Conferences successively with the Cardinal de Fleury, and other Ministers of State, and was received at Court with great Marks of Distinction.

Letters from Vienna say, that it has been determin'd by the Emperor in Council, that if the Court of Spain does not come into the Terms of the Accommodation settled with that of France, the Emperor shall send the greatest Part of his Troops from the Empire to Italy, in order to secure the Possession of the Dutchies of Mantua, Parma, and Placentia, as also the great Dutchy of Tuscany, for the Duke of Lorraine. Mean time the Answer brought back to the Spanish General in Italy, from Madrid, imports, 'That the Court was ignorant that such Accommodation was concluded; but that it was his Catholick Majesty's Order, that he should make use of all the Power in his Hands to defend the Possessions of the Crown of Spain, and especially the Great Dutchy of Tuscany; and that as for the rest, he should have what fresh Supplies he wanted.'

Sunday last an Express arrived from the Earl of Waldegrave, his Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of France, with the Preliminaries between that Court and the Empire, for a Convention of the Powers engaged in the late War.

'Tis said that the Congress will certainly be held the Beginning of March next, at Aix la Chapel, in order to determine the Differences between those Powers.

And that his Britannick Majesty, the States General, the Emperors of Russia, and the King of Denmark, are declared Mediators at the said Congress.

Yesterday at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, his Excellency M. Chavigny, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Most Christian King, arrived here from France;

and about 3 o'Clock waited on his Majesty at St. James's.

Yesterday at the Sittings of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, was tried before Mr. Justice Denton, an Action brought by Mr. Friend, one of the returning Officers of Lewes, against Mr. Whitefield of the same Place, for defamatory Words; when the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with 10l. Damages, and Costs of Suit.

The several Sub-Commissions for inspecting the Fees of the Officers of the Courts of Law and Equity, determined on Monday last.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has deferred his Journey to Sussex till Saturday next.

A Letter sign'd *Honesty, Trusty, Fidelity*, having been sent to Mr. Justice Lee, requiring him to lay 50 l. in a certain Place therein mentioned, and threatening, in case of Non-compliance, to murder him: His Majesty, for the better Discovery and bringing to Justice the Persons concerned in writing or sending the said Letter, has been graciously pleased to promise his Pardon to any one of them that shall discover his Accomplice or Accomplices, so that he or they be convicted thereof, as likewise a Reward of 200 l. to any Person that shall discover the said Offender or Offenders, to be paid upon Conviction.

BANKRUPT.

Abraham Ambrose, of Houndsditch, London, Brewer.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 1-half. India 171. South Sea 95 3-8ths to 1-half. Old Annuity 110. New ditto 110 3-4ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 100. Emperor's Loan 110. Royal Assurance 102. London Assurance 13. York Buildings 2. African 15. India Bonds 5 l. 15 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 3 l. 12 s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 3 l. 16 s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 5 l. Premium. Salt Talties 4 l. 10 s. Prem. English Copper 2 l. 1 s. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 3 1-half per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 109 1-half.

November 24, 1735.

WHEREAS James Watts, a Clerk in the Accountant's Office in the East India House, did, in a private Manner, between the Hours of 10 and 12, this 24th Day of November, withdraw himself from thence, and take along with him Five East India Bonds, viz. No. B. 24668, C. 51, C. 471, C. 757, and C. 6545, for 100 l. each. And it since appears, that he the said James Watts has sold one of the said Bonds, viz. No. C. 471. for which he received in Part a Bank Note for 100 l. dated the 20th Instant, C. 169. payable to William Pepys and Company.

Whoever shall apprehend the said James Watts, so as that he shall be carried before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and secured, in order to be brought to Justice, shall immediately, on Notice given to Mr. Charles du Bois at the East India House, be paid Fifty Guineas as a Reward. The said James Watts is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, lean and thin Visage, pitted with the Small Pox, fallow Complexion, Down-look, and in his Walk stoops in the Shoulders, about 24 or 25 Years of Age, had on a lightish Barragon Coat, and short brown Wig.

N. B. Dec. the 1st, he lay on Tuesday Night at the Swan at Newport-Pagnel, he had on there a Drab Coloured Double-breasted Cape Coat, and went from thence on a Grey Horse to the Sun at Northampton, from whence on Thursday last the Horse was sent to the Owner by the Derby Waggoner, with a Letter of his own Hand Writing, Sign'd under the fictitious Name of William Legard, and supposed to be gone forward by Post to Chester, in his Way to Ireland.

This Day is Published,
(With the Addition of a THIRD VOLUME)
The Sixth Edition corrected of,

THE INDEPENDENT WHIG: Or, a Defence of Primitive Christianity, and of our Ecclesiastical Establishment, against the Exorbitant Claims and Encroachments of Fanatical and Disaffected Clergymen.

Printed for J. PEREL, and sold by J. OSBORN at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-Row.

N. B. The Third Volume may be had separately, to complete the Sets of those who are possessed of the Two former Volumes.

THIS is to give Notice to the Subscribers and others, that the actual Surveys of New-England and Suffolk are now printed, and ready to be delivered to the Subscribers at Norwich. It is hereby declared, that the Subscribers will bring or send their Receipts, and upon delivery them to Mr. James Royal, at the Three-Tun Tavern in the Market-place in Norwich, shall have their Prints delivered, viz. The Proposals was 5 s. for the Two Counties, one Map, containing two Sheets of Imperial Paper, on which they are now printed, and will be joined or separate, as they are ordered by the Subscribers, and if Coloured, One Shilling more; so that those who paid 2 s. 6 d. on Subscribing, shall have to pay (if plain) 2 s. 6 d. more on Delivery, if Coloured 3 s. 6 d. and those who subscribed for Six shall have a Seventh Map. This Map hath Concentrick Circles, by which you find the Distance of all the Towns in the two Counties by Inspection, as also the Latitude of them alphabetically placed in the Margin, with Letters of Reference to the Square where they are to be found, the Hundred they are in, and the Distance from Norwich, Lynn, and Bury: And as this Method has given entire Satisfaction to the Curious, the Surveyor has now drawn a Specimen of an additional Survey to these two Counties, which will be the Counties of Cambridgeshire, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Part of Bedfordshire, Northampton, Hartford and Essex, all in one Map on four Sheets of Imperial Paper; the Price will be 25 s. half on Subscribing the other on Delivery. Proposals will be printed and left with the Printers in London, and at the Booksellers in the said Counties. Where may be had the Maps of Norfolk and Suffolk, viz. Mr. John King, Printseller in the Strand, Mr. Tho. Glos, Royal Exchange; Mr. Philip Overton, St. Dunstan's; Mr. Dickson's, Inigo Jones's Head in the Strand, or Westminster-hall, and Mr. Bakewell, next the Horn Tavern in Fleet-street, London: Mr. Chafe and Mr. Carlisle, Booksellers in Norwich; Mr. Bagnall in Ipswich; Mrs. Bayly in Bury, Printers; by the Booksellers of Cambridge, and by James Corbridge the Surveyor.

Just Published,

A Collection of [500] EPIGRAMS
To which is prefix'd, a Critical Dissertation on the Species of Poetry. The Second Edition improv'd.

If true that Notion, which but few contest,
That, in the way of Wit, short Things are best;
Then in good EPIGRAMS two Virtues meet,
For 'tis their Glory to be short and sweet.

Printed for J. WALTHOE, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. Price 2 s. 6 d. — For whom likewise was

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Printed in a neat Pocket Volume, Price 2 s. 6 d.
The FLOWER-PIECE: A Collection of Miscellaneous POEMS, by several Hands.

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